

Ray died in 1705, and, I believe, spent the last fifteen years of his life as an invalid in his native village of Braintree, so presumably the case was heard before 1690.

Anxious to find more about Lady Glanville and the case, I put an inquiry in *Notes and Queries*, and am much obliged to the several gentlemen who were kind enough to come forward with some information. The most interesting is the suggestion over the initials R.S.B. in the issue of 2nd October 1937. He suggests that, as the trial was at Exeter, the Devonshire family of Glanville, and the only lady who seems to fit the case is Winifred, née Bouchier, who married Sir John Glanville of Broad Hinton. Sir John, who was Speaker of the House of Commons, died in 1661, and his widow may well have survived him until about 1690. Presumably the lady's interest was stimulated by Mouffet's work, which appeared in 1634. If anyone can add to this information, I shall be grateful.—MALCOLM BURR.

[Since writing the above, I find that Lady Glanville was the daughter of William Bouchier of Barnsley, Glos. She died at Broad Hinton, her husband's home, leaving seven children. Sir John Glanville, referred to in the D.N.B. as Sir John Glanville the younger, was born in 1586. He owned extensive estates.—M.B.]

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

HYBRID TAENIOCAMPIDS.—The successful breeding of both sexes of the hybrid *Taeniocampa stabilis* ♂ × *T. opima* ♀ is recorded by P. Reckenthäler in the *Ent. Zeitschr.*, 1938, 51, 414. Most of the larvae were pale green, but some were grey-green, reddish green, or rose coloured, taking after *opima*. All the imagines had the blue-grey tint of *opima*, but in other respects the males were more like *stabilis* and the females were more like *opima*.—E. A. COCKAYNE.

INFLUENCE OF REFLECTED RADIATIONS ON INSECTS.—*Trials with Pieris brassicae*.—The experiments on the Sibyllini Mountains, that I related in this magazine (XLIX, p. 113, 1937) were carried out in early August but with some mature larvae. Afterwards the weather was bad for several days, but as soon as the sun shone again, from 22nd to 28th August 1937, we made other trials with caterpillars of different sizes. They were shut into two boxes of white paper together with some leaves of cabbage. One of those boxes was set upon a small bush growing among a plot of weeds near a verdant slope; the other was put on an arid place at the base of a dead tree.

During our trials the temperature in the shade varied from 18° to 23° Centigrade (64-73° F.), while its fluctuations in the sun were sometimes considerable. When the sky was clear the thermometer rose up to 40-50° (104-122°), but, if clouds intercepted the sun, the temperature dropped suddenly lower.

When sunshine continued sufficiently long, both the soil and the trunk of the tree became hot, reflecting solar rays above the box set in the bare place, and the larvae died in less than two hours.

In the verdant slope the temperature in the shade was the same as everywhere in the open at the same time; however, a thermometer in the sun, set upon the bush, marked less than another leant against

the old tree. Some days all the caterpillars within the box remained active after two hours in the rays of the sun, other days both the smallest and moulting larvae were caught by stupor, while the others continued feeding. Seldom did a few larvae die; often some mature caterpillars hung up in the box.

During the day the atmosphere was very clear, and the thermometers rose up to about 50° (122°), but the wind was always so strong that we were obliged to fix the boxes by strings. In spite of the high temperature of the solar rays and dryness of the air, both the barren ground and dead trunk of the tree did not get warm. The caterpillars within the two boxes were not injured after an exposure for three hours in the sunshine.

ORAZIO QUERCI.

COLLECTING NOTES.

MYOPITES *BLOTII*, BREB. AND OTHER TRYPETIDS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—During a short visit to the Isle of Wight from 28th July to 1st August 1937 I had the good fortune to sweep a short series of this rare Trypetid fly in a field near Yarmouth. I thought at first I had got *M. frauenfeldi*, Schm., but there were no host plants (*Inula crithmoides*) of that species to be seen in the neighbourhood, whereas there was a lot of flea-bane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*), given as a host plant of *blotii*. This fly has a close superficial resemblance to *frauenfeldi*, but the arrangement of the wing shading is seen to differ when the two species are examined together. Mr Collin, who kindly confirmed the identification, suggests that the two may prove to be biological races of one species. He tells me he is unaware of any other British localities for *blotii*, the one specimen in his collection having been bought long ago at Stevens and having an abbreviated label which cannot be definitely placed. *M. blotii* was also taken by Mr J. W. Saunt at Whippingham last summer, so the species seems established on the Island, both his captures and mine were in what may be termed "estuarine" localities.

The field at Yarmouth in which I took this species also produced *Oxyphora flava*, Geoffr. (= *miliaria*, Schrnk.): *Oxyna proboscidea*, Desv.: *Tephritis vespertina*, Law.: *Trypeta tussilaginis*, F.: *Euribia quadrifasciata*, Mg.: *E. jaceana*, Hering: *Ictericus westermanni*, Mg.: and *Sphenella marginata*, Flin. A visit to Freshwater gave me *Trypeta colon*, Mg.: *T. cornuta*, Mg. and *T. jaceae*, Desv.: whilst *Trypeta vectensis*, Collin was taken at Cranmore Heath.

On revisiting the Yarmouth locality in February of this year I collected a number of galled seed heads of *P. dysenterica* from which I hope to obtain more *blotii* this summer.—H. W. ANDREWS.

EARLY APPEARANCES.—*Monima stabilis* turned up at sugar on 12th March at Rodborough and *Brephos parthenias* was on the wing in numbers at Longhope, Forest of Dean, on 13th March. Both these dates are about a fortnight earlier than usual.—T. BAINBRIGGE FLETCHER, 13th March 1938.

SOME HIBERNATING INSECTS OUT IN JANUARY.—The mild weather in the early part of January enticed out several hibernating insects. In